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24 May 1993



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# ***JPRS Report***

## **East Asia**

### ***Southeast Asia***

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# East Asia Southeast Asia

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### **Ke Kim Yan Receives Lao, SRV Army Attaches**

*93SE0147C Phnom Penh PRACHEACHON  
in Cambodian 12 Jan 93 p 4*

[Text] On the afternoon of 6 January 1993 at the Foreign Military Liaison Commission, a Vietnamese military attache delegation led by Colonel Ngu, the Vietnamese Military Attache to Cambodia and Lieutenant Col. Khampeuy, the Laotian Military Attache to Cambodia held cordial talks with General Ke Kim Yan, permanent member of the Central Committee of the Cambodian People's Party, first deputy minister for national defense, and chief of the political high commissariat of the Cambodian People's Army along with many other leaders in the Ministry of National Defense.

Gen. Ke Kim Yan warmly welcomed the guests who had come to visit the leaders of the State of Cambodia (SOC) Ministry of National Defense on the 7th of January, a victorious day for the Cambodian people. Col. Ngu expressed his pleasure at the warm welcome and praised the historical day of victory of the Cambodian people, especially the myriad sacrifices of the Cambodian People's Army to finally achieve the liberation of their land after the terrible disaster of the genocidal regime. Gen. Ke Kim Yan spoke of the remembrance and the gratitude for all the help from the Army and people of their neighbor in the cause of liberating the Cambodian motherland. The first deputy minister for national defense expressed happiness at the support of all kinds for the SOC from the governments and people of Vietnam and Laos in carrying out the provisions of the Paris Accords. The general strongly emphasized that now, in spite of the Khmer Rouge still not implementing the accords by continuing to violate them and claiming that there were Vietnamese troops on Cambodian soil, in truth and justice that gang cannot be allowed to play its venomous tricks as it wishes. The SOC has always had to struggle for the right of self-protection to protect peace and security for the people by correctly respecting the accords in order to thwart the plans of the genocidal regime, which the Cambodian people detest most vehemently, to return.

### **Trade Minister Discusses Reforms**

*93SE0161A Phnom Penh KAOH SANTEPHEAP  
in Cambodian 2 Mar 93 pp 1, 4*

[Text] ...The minister emphasized that he came to the Ministry of Trade in 1990 at exactly the time when the government was reforming the economy from a controlled economy to a free market economy. That is, an economy which follows the needs of the free market. Our commerce must change in order to catch up with the free market economic situation. We are expanding our imports and exports and the circulation of goods within the country; that means that the products which are produced can be sold anywhere freely. For example, beans, corn, and sesame, if they are products of Kompong Cham or Prey Veng, they can be freely transported to Battambang or any other province to sell. The

state has also fixed prices and products are sold according to a set price. Things are not sold for the state; they can be sold for anyone depending on the person. There is no pressure or coercion in the buying of produce from the farmers. If any company buys something it has the right to export it through the Ministry of Trade with a license.

He said that our exports have increased, but we still have prohibitions on certain special items such as rubber and lumber.

The state does not allow frivolous export. This kind of export requires 100% permission. He added that we had \$70 million in exports in 1992.

Concerning imports, the minister said that we have deregulated imports in the same way according to the companies which we have created.

Thus our imports do not depend on a political ideology or on this or that country. We can import from a guilty country or from an innocent one. Our commerce is not concerned with politics. We care only about the expansion of our imports. We must also protect the political system and domestic products. If the products which we can produce are needed in our country, we must reduce imports or, if they are imports, then import only 10 percent. But, if we cannot produce something in the country, we will allow it to be imported. After being imported, they are distributed in the country or anywhere else according to the free market.

The minister cited the problem of fuel oil—first of all, there was the fear that there would not be any oil to use. But now, every place has fuel oil to use without any shortages. When there is an abundance of a product, accordingly the price is cheap. It is imported, so there is some benefit. The state gets some benefits; it gains much income through taxes. This depends on the skill of the government and the party.

He added that, today we have no shortage of cement or steel; they are expensive, but we have enough.

He declared that there were some people who have accused us of using the free market economy as a little scam to bring back socialism, but we really are developing a true free market economy. We are developing a free market economy so that there will be enough merchandise and we can avoid the inflammation of the people's anger by other parties.

He said that imported cement or steel by investors for the construction of hotels or markets, would not be taxed [if they were for] building construction. As for supplies needed for agriculture, such as fertilizer, insecticides, and farm equipment, these would also not be taxed. But, equipment for exploitation would be taxed.

He added that the Ministry of Trade does not fear wage-earners, we are easy-going with them so that they will help us and not fear us.

He emphasized that, at the present time, there are 440 companies including seven non-profit state-run companies. There is one joint state company. Therefore they are free. They are free to develop; they will not revert [to the former system]. They are not just free at one moment as some parties accuse; they really are free.

The interview with the Minister of Trade, Mr. Nhim Vanda, ended on a cordial note.

Mr. Nhim Vanda is a courageous, well-educated, Cambodian hero who fought hard to topple the Pol Pot-Khieu Samphan genocidal regime during the dark times of the 1970s. He is a true man of 7 January 1979.

**Sin Sen Rebuts Ranariddh Allegations**  
*93SE0147B Phnom Penh PRACHEACHON*  
*in Cambodian 12 Jan 93 pp 1, 2*

[Text] Recently H. E. [His Excellency] General Sin Sen, a member of the Supreme National Council (SNC) and deputy minister for National Security of the State of Cambodia (SOC), sent a letter to Prince Norodom Sihanouk, chief of State of Cambodia and chairman of the SNC, and to H. E. Yasushi Akashi, the special representative of the secretary general of the U.N. to Cambodia, rejecting the statement by Prince Norodom Ranariddh which was published in the Bangkok Post. His complete letter is given below:

The daily paper BANGKOK POST dated 6 January 1993 speaking about crimes against FUNCINPEC [National United Front for an Independent, Neutral, Peaceful, and Cooperative Cambodia] published on page 6 a statement by Prince Norodom Ranariddh which says first of all that the leaders of FUNCINPEC have said that they are certain that the SOC, which is the external manifestation of the Phnom Penh leaders, is behind the attacks.

If Prince Ranariddh really said this, it is a serious public accusation against the SOC which we cannot accept. On behalf of the SOC, I beg to protect our rights and place this slander of the SOC before the public so that a competent court may seek the truth.

At the same time, I insist that the UNTAC in Cambodia help to find out the culprits who have committed political terrorism so that we can punish them as examples and make it clear who they are.

I would like to remind Your Excellency that, in the past, we have worked constantly to guide the provincial and municipal authorities to strive to protect the various political parties in order to avoid accusations like this. However, I recognize that the great efforts by our authorities are not 100 percent effective at a time when the Khmer Rouge have sent many of their agents into every locale and used every trick in their criminal activities including political crimes in order to place the blame on the SOC.

The Khmer Rouge have been successful in their dark deeds because they perpetrated those crimes in areas where the SOC is in control and the criminals are usually disguised in SOC army or police uniforms. So suspicion falls quite easily on the SOC.

I would like to emphasize to Your Excellency that the SOC absolutely does not use political or criminal terrorism as a political tool. The use of SOC army or policy uniforms during the commission of crimes, even at high noon, is done in order for people to see; it is a strange matter which politicians and legal professionals who are experienced in politics must discuss because this is a way to put the blame on someone else or to kill two birds with one stone.

We must not forget that these crimes of the Khmer Rouge are part of the joint strategy of that group to destroy the peace accords, sabotage the upcoming elections, and, at the same time, keep public opinion from noticing their own military activity.

**Thai Princess' Koh Kong Visit Reported**  
*93SE0147A Phnom Penh PRACHEACHON*  
*in Cambodian 12 Jan 93 pp 1,4*

[Text] Koh Kong is a province located far to the southwest of Phnom Penh bordering on the Gulf of Thailand and the Thai province of Trat. Koh Kong is a region rich in mountain forests and in flood plain forests with a coastline stretching from the Thai border to Sihanoukville.

On 8 January beginning at 0600 in the Koh Kong Provincial capital every thoroughfare was decorated with Thai and Cambodian flags and other bright colored flags accompanied with fresh flowers and on the street beginning in front of the docks opposite the Provincial Finance Office there were students, officials, cadre, ordinary citizens and many provincial government workers crowded along the road to provincial headquarters all carrying Cambodian and Thai flags to welcome the Thai princess on her royal visit.

The 8th of January was a very important day for the people of Koh Kong Province when Crown Princess Sirinthorn, the daughter of the Thai king paid a memorable visit for the first time in history.

At 1100 the entourage accompanying the royal visit of Crown Princess Sirinthorn the daughter of the Thai king and responsible for health and education in Thailand arrived at the port of Koh Kong. Accompanying the Princess on her royal visit were the governor of Trat Province, many military, police, and civil officials in three navy ships with eight helicopters flying overhead, and four patrol boats of the Thai Navy. The princess was in the third ship.

Welcoming and organizing the reception for the royal visit of Crown Princess Sirinthorn at the port of Koh Kong, we particularly note General Tie Banh, member of

the Supreme National Council (SNC) and vice premier, and SOC [State of Cambodia] minister of national defense; Mr. Yim Chaili, minister of health; Mr. Rung Phlamkesan, chief of the people's committee of Koh Kong Province; Mr. Ek Sam-Ol, deputy minister of education; Mr. Mi Samedi, deputy minister of Health and Secretary of the Cambodian Red Cross; along with the lieutenant governor and many provincial officials. His Excellency the Thai ambassador to the SNC and his wife were also present on this occasion.

Later, they visited the hospital laboratory, intensive care unit, recovery room, and patients who were in the Koh Kong Provincial Hospital, and Mr. Rung Phlamkesan told the Princess about the geography, present state of affairs, and quality of life of the people in Koh Kong Province.

Mr. Rung Phlamkesan stated that for more than two decades all the people of Cambodia had faced danger from war, especially the danger of genocide by the Pol Pot gang who had destroyed everything to the point where almost nothing remained of the national infrastructure, had forced the people out of the populated areas and killed them, tortured them, and deprived them of food in the most barbaric way in history.

He further said that after 7 January 1979, the scars of genocide still remain causing the CPP [Cambodian People's Party] and the government of the SOC and the people of Cambodia hundreds of thousands of problems which we must solve completely by ourselves with the aid of neighboring countries and a number of other countries in the world. For more than 14 years, under the leadership of the CPP, the government of the SOC and people of every nationality throughout the province of Koh Kong have been doing their utmost to rebuild with their bare hands, to erase gradually the scars which remain of the Khmer Rouge, to rescue and rebuild the motherland, to change the face of Koh Kong Province in order to expand the development much quicker than had been thought possible.

Mr. Rung Phlamkesan also said that it was clear that at present the general standard of living of all the people in the province of Koh Kong had raised the level of the national infrastructure so that the progress surpassed that of previous regimes.

Mr. Rung Phlamkesan assured them that during these 14 years the province had repaired nearly all of the provincial hospital buildings which the Princess was visiting, turning them from a Pol Pot prison into this hospital, had rebuilt it as it was in the time of Prince Sihanouk's Popular Socialism as a good hospital to serve the needs of the people.

The province chief added that every level of government of Koh Kong Province respected and implemented the Paris Accords and had active and good cooperation with UNTAC [United Nations Transitional Authority in Cambodia] forces in the province, but unfortunately the Khmer Rouge continued to actively block the implementation of the accords by the SOC and UNTAC because they did not want any peace or national reconciliation at all because they have been and still are ruining the Paris accords in order not to participate in the May 1993 elections.

Mr. Rung Phlamkesan assured them that this royal visit really will lead to feelings of great international interest for Cambodia and for the people of Koh Kong Province; that it is truly the first bridge of friendship for the people of Cambodia and the people of Thailand and especially for the peoples of Koh Kong and Trat Provinces increasing good will and continuing cooperation and a feeling of peace and security on the borders of both countries.

Crown Princess Sirinthorn was very pleased to visit the Koh Kong Capital Provincial Elementary School, to look around the capital, and to go sightseeing by motor boat among the islands of Koh Kong Province.

Crown Princess Sirinthorn expressed her pleasure at learning about the needs of the people of Koh Kong Province in the areas of health and education and she will investigate what can be done in order to help in both areas after she returns home.

## POLITICAL

### Biographic Information on New Cabinet Members

93SE0169A Jakarta TEMPO in Indonesian  
27 Mar 93 pp 19-26

[Text] The forty members of the sixth development cabinet were inaugurated on 19 March. Some old faces remain, such as Harmoko, Siswono, Sarwono Kusumaatmadja, Akbar Tanjung, and Murdiono. Other names are gone, such as Ismail Saleh, L.B. Murdani, Sumarlin, Radius Prawiro, and Nasrudin Sumintapura. Through their departure, opportunities are opened for new ministers.

To give a complete picture, some of the new members, and some "special" ones are described below. The latter are primarily ministers who have retained their seats and some who have left.

#### Emil Salim, Minister of Communications, 1973-1978; Minister of Population and the Environment, 1978-1993

"I will continue to teach," said former Minister of Population and the Environment Emil Salim, 62, indicating what he will be doing after serving as a minister for 20 years. During those years, the professor at the Economics Faculty of the University of Indonesia continued to teach.

Emil received a doctorate in economics from the University of California at Berkeley. He began his involvement in government in 1966 as a member of the Presidential Economic Advisory Team. He then held a succession of ministerial positions, beginning with minister of administrative reform and, at the same time, deputy chairman of BAPPENAS [National Development Planning Board]. Following that, he was minister of communications, post, and telecommunications (1973-1978).

When Indonesia began to give attention to the environment, Emil was appointed minister of the environment. Beginning in 1978, Emil served three terms as minister of population and the environment and was successful in making the public aware of the need to conserve the environment. During his tenure, laws on the environment, space management, and population were issued.

Emil, who has two children, has not yet thought about where he will live when he leaves his official residence. Temporarily, he may stay at the home of his oldest child—who has presented him with two grandchildren—in Bona Indah Gardens, South Jakarta.

#### Harmoko, Minister of Information, 1983-present

Harmoko has set a new record for the cabinet. With his appointment as minister of information by President Suharto last Wednesday [17 March], he has now held the same post for three successive terms. Previously, Emil

Salim had held the same post—minister of the environment, later changed to minister of population and the environment—since 1978.

What is Harmoko's secret? "The actions I take always express the president's goals and way of thinking, because the minister of information is an assistant to the president," Harmoko said at his official residence following announcement of the cabinet last Wednesday night.

The president's guidance is then spelled out in various ideas and actions by Harmoko, who formerly was general chairman of the Central PWI [Indonesian Journalists Association]. His programs are seen as successful because they bring information to the people, from cities to the villages. One of these programs is the listener, viewer, and reader club, which is very popular in the villages and has become a medium for educating and enhancing the skills of the village community.

In addition, Harmoko, who likes to speak to the public in an animated way, is viewed as successful in expanding the number of mass media as methods for disseminating information. Although there has been a limitation on the issuance of SIUPP's (press enterprise licenses) in some provinces, the overall circulation of newspapers and magazines has increased in general, as has the number of private radio and television broadcasters. In his third term of office, Harmoko will proceed with and expand all of his programs.

Harmoko, who was born in Patihanrowo Village, Nganjuk, 54 years ago, has three children and enjoys performing shadow plays. He did not think he would be a member of the sixth development cabinet. The word came early in the morning on 13 March. He awoke at 0300 hours, following his daily practice. After performing prayers and reading from the Koran, he received a telephone call from the president's adjutant. "I am grateful for this confidence placed in me, and I will not fail in it," he said after receiving congratulations from employees, directors general, and other officials within the sphere of the Department of Information.

#### Ibrahim Hasan, Minister of State for Food Affairs/Chief of BULOG [Logistics Bureau]

When he heard his name pronounced by Pak ["Father," a term of respect] Harto [President Suharto], Ibrahim Hasan, 58, governor of Aceh, immediately bowed in prayer and embraced his wife, Siti Maryam. She and their children kissed him. About 35 guests who had been invited to break the fast together at his home were also very moved. "I am just a village man and could not have imagined that Pak Harto would entrust me with being a minister," Ibrahim told Marhiansyah of TEMPO. Ibrahim was dressed in a sarong, white jacket, and black cap.

Ibrahim, who is the father of five children, has dark brown skin and a neatly trimmed mustache. He acknowledged that he had received a telephone call from Pak Harto on the Saturday afternoon before the

announcement. He said the call had been attempted since morning but did not reach him until afternoon. "Pak Harto told me to wait and listen to the announcement but did not say anything else," Ibrahim said. Siti Maryam, however, apparently had a hunch that her husband would be chosen as a minister after he successfully led a meeting of MPR [People's Consultative Council] Commission C, which quickly resolved the matter of presidential responsibilities.

As for replacing Bustanil Arifin, Ibrahim's comment was, "Why, Pak Bus [Bustanil Arifin] is my mentor. It will be hard to do as well as he has done." Ibrahim apparently understands food issues well. He graduated from the Economics Faculty of the University of Indonesia in 1960. In 1979, he studied problems in the production, processing, and marketing of food, especially rice, at the International Rice Research Institute (IRRI) at Los Banos in the Philippines and wrote a dissertation entitled *Rice Marketing in Aceh, A Regional Marketing Analysis*. Ibrahim, who was born in Pidi, once held the post of deputy for acquisition and distribution in BULOG.

Ibrahim Hasan, the son of Haji Mohamad Hasan, a strong supporter of MASYUMI [Council of Indonesian Muslim Associations], is known as an interesting Islamic preacher. While he was governor, he toured all of Aceh. He visited Islamic scholars in the villages and talked with them. To establish better ties with them, he wore a jacket made of drill instead of wool and avoided use of official cars. Every Friday, Ibrahim, who is also chairman of the Intellectuals Department of the GOLKAR [Functional Group] DPP [Central Executive Council], delivered the sermon at the mosque wherever he visited. Although, he was shaken by terrorist actions, GOLKAR was able in the last two elections to seize seats previously held by the PPP [Development Unity Party]. Thus, the promise Bustanil Arifin made during last year's election campaign was fulfilled: "If GOLKAR wins in Aceh, Ibrahim will become a cabinet minister." Thus, it came true, and the seat Ibrahim took was that of Bustanil Arifin. Ibrahim became minister of food affairs/chief of BULOG.

#### **Joop Ave, Minister of Tourism, Post, and Telecommunications**

Joop Ave clearly cannot leave the world of tourism. He has been director general for tourism since 1982. Long before that, however, he had more than 20 years' experience in the field of protocol. Joop is also known as an expert in introducing tourism spots in Indonesia. Queen Elizabeth once praised him as a first-class press officer.

Joop, who is tall and has a sharp nose, is fluent in French, German, and English. He also speaks Javanese in a cultured and polite way. He received the title of Kanjeng Raden Mas Haryo Condronogoro from Sultan Mangkunegara VIII, but not because he speaks Javanese.

As director general for tourism, Joop often attended art festivals and seminars. "Tourism is an industry and

must be handled through planning," he says. He was diligent in his efforts to get the Tourism Law through the DPR [Parliament].

He has given his attention not only to efforts to increase the flow of tourists, but also to ways to encourage them to spend more money. As a result, in 1992 there were more than 3 million tourists, who spent \$3.2 billion in foreign exchange. The 15.7 percent growth in the tourism industry in this decade is the highest throughout the Asia Pacific area. Joop is proud of this, seeing that the minimal amount of \$5 million was spent on tourism promotion in 1991.

According to Joop, he did not know he had been appointed minister until he heard the president's announcement on television. Last Wednesday night, Joop—dressed in jeans, a brown batik shirt, and leather sandals—was mobbed by young people and acquaintances calling at his home. Among them were Mrs. Nelly Adam Malik and Dewi Motik. "I will have to study much about the programs and strategies of my predecessor, particularly regarding post and telecommunications," Joop said to Taufik Alwie of TEMPO.

To new acquaintances, Joop, who is still content to be single, can seem to be the most talkative of men. He characteristically pronounces criticism of this and that, but this native of Manado easily makes friends with anyone. Do not contact him by telephone, however.

#### **Sujudi, Minister of Health**

Dr. Sujudi is a very candid person. When many people were awaiting calls from President Suharto, Dr. Sujudi, rector of the University of Indonesia since 1986, acknowledges that he told his family not to use the telephone while the cabinet was being formed.

Judi, as he is usually called, says that someone whispered to him between meetings at the MPR General Assembly that he would be minister of education and culture. While Judi, a member of the MPR Factional Delegates group, was eating his predawn meal at the Sari Pacific Hotel, a BPPT [Agency for Study and Application of Technology] staff member contacted him to ask for his curriculum vitae but did not give the reason. Friday morning, before the announcement of the cabinet, someone else spoke to him. "He said I was 'on the list' for the Department of Health," Sujudi said.

The telephone call from Cendana Street did not come until the afternoon. He was told to call a certain number. As soon as the call was answered, Sujudi identified himself. "Pak Harto asked, 'How is the UI [University of Indonesia]?' " Sujudi said. Pak Harto then explained, "I am planning on your being in the cabinet as minister of health." After asking about Sujudi's health, Pak Harto asked that announcement be delayed until 17 March.

Sujudi, who was the ninth rector of the University of Indonesia, is known as an academician. After finishing high school in Bogor, where he was born, he initially

wanted to study chemistry at the ITB [Bandung Institute of Technology]. When he began to think about the fact that he was the seventh of 12 children and that his father was only an employee of the BRI [Indonesian People's Bank], he changed his mind. He entered the UI Medical Faculty. "By studying in Jakarta, I did not have to board anywhere," he said.

He was willing to begin boarding only after receiving a scholarship from the Department of Health—in 1950—in the amount of 200 rupiah per month. When he reached the fourth year, Judi became an assistant lecturer in microbiology. A week after receiving his doctor's degree, he was sent to Stanford University in the United States for a year. Upon his return to Jakarta, he became a doctor of microbiology. His friends ridiculed him because that field would not make him rich. "If I had not taken that path, it is not certain that I would have become a professor. Besides, wealth does not guarantee happiness," he told Bina Bektiani of TEMPO at his house Wednesday night after the cabinet was announced.

His house was full of his relatives when the president made the announcement, but Sujudi himself was not at home. That afternoon, he said, he had a meeting with Minister Habibie and some ICMI [Indonesian Association of Muslim Intellectuals] leaders at Manggala Wanabekti.

Sujudi, who has three children—two of them doctors—is on the rolls of several professional associations, including the Indonesian Doctors Association, the Indonesian Microbiology Association, the International Union of Microbiological Societies, and the American Medical Association. He is also active in the Al Azhar Islamic Education Foundation as chairman of the education section.

#### **Djamaloedin Soeryodikoesoemo, Minister of Forestry**

As a civil servant, Djamaloedin's grade of IV-C was not very unusual. He achieved that position after 32 years of going back and forth among forestry agencies. Therefore, his appointment surprised many people. It is true that the name of Djamal, 58, was not a prominent one.

Businessmen involved in forestry initially mentioned Prof. Ahmad Soemitro, now dean of the Forestry Faculty of Gadjah Mada University. Some businessmen still championed Hasyrul Harahap. "Pak Djamal was not very popular among businessmen," said Ahmad Soemitro about his "competitor."

During his five years as director general for forest enterprises, Djamal was known for being honest and a little formal. Djamal kept his distance from businessmen. "He counted the minutes when businessmen called on him," said Waskito Soerjodibroto, secretary of the directorate general.

According to one member of his staff, Djamal's attitude did not get much support. "Not many officials looked

with disfavor on the lobbying money of the businessmen," one of his staff members said. That attitude isolated him. "He has always been a 'lone fighter,'" the staff member said.

Many holders of forest exploitation concessions were stung by his actions. Companies not complying with regulations were fined or liquidated, regardless of who owned them. Last year, Djamal hit a stone wall, however, when he dealt with Barito Pasific, owned by Prayogo Pangestu, which Djamal believed had violated protected forests and clearcut the forest of a neighboring concession. Djamal was not successful in imposing the appropriate fine.

Although he had become a high official, Djamal was not reluctant to be the treasurer of the neighborhood association in the area where he lives in Taman Radio Dalam, South Jakarta. "Every rupiah belonging to the association is carefully accounted for in his books," a neighbor said.

Djamal received a degree in forestry from Gadjah Mada University in Yogyakarta in 1961. He joined PERHUTANI [Indonesian State Forest Enterprise], where he remained until 1981. Djamal, who was born in Lumajang and is Madurese on his father's side, then went to the department as a director. Two years later he was entrusted with the post of principal director of PT [Limited Company] Inhutani I in Kalimantan.

#### **General Edi Sudradjat, Minister of Defense and Security/Commander of ABRI [Indonesian Armed Forces]**

It is rare that a general has experience as complete as that of Edi Sudradjat. He has held nearly all the important posts in ABRI. He has been a battalion commander, a KODAM [military area] commander, assistant for operations on the ABRI General Staff, deputy KSAD [chief of Army Staff], and KSAD. He is now having his most spectacular experience. He holds three strategic positions at the same time: KSAD, commander of ABRI, and minister of defense.

Edi ranked first in the first AMN [National Military Academy] graduating class in 1960. In appreciation for that performance, he received the Garuda Yaksa sword when he was commissioned. His everyday appearance supports his title as "soldier." His hair is never longer than 3 or 4 centimeters, and he gets a crew cut from time to time. He always appears alert. He wears a thick mustache and looks stern. Behind all of that, however, Edi is a friendly person. He never refuses an interview request by the press.

Edi is great on the field with his troops. Since 1962, he has taken part in operations, from Operation "Trikora" to the East Timor operation. Some of his military experience has been with the Red Beret Corps.

As leader of ABRI, he still thinks about the welfare of his men. Through the Kartika Eka Paksi Foundation, funds



are distributed for the welfare of soldiers. No one knows how long General Edi will remain with ABRI.

**Mrs. Endang Kusuma Inten Soeweno, Minister of Social Affairs**

She is usually called Mbak [Big Sister] Inten or Bu [Mother] Inten. Since 1988, she has been active as a member of the GOLKAR Faction in the DPR. During the last term, she sat on Commission VII, and she has now moved to Commission I, which handles political issues. Nevertheless, her name is better known in sports circles. She is one of the directors of the Central PASI [All-Indonesia Athletic Association]. She is secretary-general of the Working Women's Association and has now become minister of social affairs.

Born in Tulungagung, East Java, on 2 February 1944, she was raised in Magelang. Her father is Brigadier General, retired, Kusen Hirohoso, an Army doctor who headed the Military Hospital in Magelang. In Magelang, she met Major Soeweno, an RPKAD [Army Commando Regiment], who asked for her hand in 1967.

She wanted to follow in her father's footsteps by becoming a doctor. She entered the Medical Faculty of Diponegoro University but did not complete her studies there. She now has a degree in administration from Atmajaya Catholic University, Jakarta.

The Inten-Soeweno couple became a closely knit team. Both of them took part in sports. Inten liked swimming, track, and volleyball. "I was a 'spiker' on the volleyball team of High School I-B in Magelang," she told Sri Indrayati of TEMPO. Sports like volleyball are not possible for her now, however. In 1979, she had an accident that resulted in the amputation of her right hand, but that is no hindrance to her swimming.

Her involvement in sports management possibly is because of the hobby of her husband, Lieutenant General, retired, Soeweno, who in 1983-85 was commander of KOSTRAD [Army Strategic Command] and was later active in the management of KONI [Indonesian National Athletic Committee].

Inten is still reluctant to talk about her new position, where she replaces Mrs. Haryati Subadio. "Why, who am I? Bu Haryati may not even know me," Inten, who is the mother of three children, said humbly. What about SDSB [charity lottery]? "Ask Commission VII. I am on Commission I," Inten said, deflecting the question. She apparently was forgetting that the lottery tickets worth billions will be her responsibility.

**Mar'ie Muhammad, Minister of Finance**

The bogeyman of the conglomerates has been promoted. He is former Director General for Taxes Mar'ie Muhammad, who this Friday is to be installed as minister of

finance. Many people have questioned Mar'ie's suitability for this position. One of the reasons is that Mar'ie did not follow the career path taken by previous ministers of finance.

When Mar'ie, who was known as the leader of the 1966 student movement, was assigned as director general for taxes in 1988, many people wondered if Mar'ie was able to reach the tax target of 9.1 trillion rupiah. He achieved the target, however, despite the difficulties of the weak economy. In fact, in 1992-93 Mar'ie collected 19.7 trillion rupiah, far more than the target. "I only expend effort and work hard. The matter of reaching the target or not is up to God," the father of three children said.

That is Mar'ie: calm and persistent at each stage. These two traits also have marked his career in the Department of Finance. As soon as he graduated from the UI Economics Faculty with a major in accounting, he applied to the Department of Finance. Four years later, he was appointed as chief of the Industrial Service under the Directorate for Corporations and Financial Supervision of State Corporations. After an apprenticeship in the Subdirector for Industrial Companies, he became director of supervision of BUMN's [state-owned business enterprises]. Nine years later, he replaced Salamun A.T. as director general for taxes.

He has now been appointed minister of finance. It can be said that Mar'ie, who likes jogging at Senayan, has lagged behind his student activist peers, such as Abdul Gafur and Cosmas Batubara, who became ministers first. While on the Central KAMI [Indonesian College Students Action Front] Presidium, he met Resmiati, a girl from Menes, Banten, who later became his wife.

Mar'ie has never had his own house. When he still lived in his official residence in Slipi, he often did his work at the dining table. "How can a person whose job is to reach multitrillion-rupiah tax targets work only at his dining table?" his colleagues reported to Minister of Finance Sumarlin. After that, he was moved to a more spacious house on Brawijaya Street in South Jakarta.

**Oetojo Oesman, Minister of Justice**

These days, the smell of tobacco is pervasive again on the seventh floor of the Department of Justice building after an absence of 10 years. The new boss of the department—unlike his predecessor, Ismael Saleh, who was anti tobacco—is a serious lover of pipe smoking. "I used to have a collection of dozens of pipes, but only two or three are left now," said Minister of Justice Oetojo Oesman.

Oetojo's first step is to study the programs of his predecessor. "I want to ensure continuity of existing things. There will be new plans, but we must wait for that. I will certainly present them at the proper time," he told Andy Reza of TEMPO.

Oetojo Oesman, who was born in Jakarta on 3 June 1935, is known for his many ideas. When he was

appointed BP-7 [Pancasila (Indonesian National Ideology) Indoctrination Board] chairman, he changed P-4 [Pancasila Indoctrination] seminar methods from lectures to simulations and contests. When Oetojo, now a GOLKAR chairman, chaired a commission during the recent MPR General Assembly, he was able to bring calm after Sabam Sirait's "interruption."

Oetojo, who has two children, said he was very surprised when on Sunday morning of last week [14 March]—three days before announcement of the cabinet—he received a telephone call from Cendana Street (from an assistant to the president). He was asked to help the president by being minister of justice. "This is an honor to me. I hope I can offer something to the legal field," said Oetojo, who likes to wear a jacket without a tie.

In the early 1960's, Oetojo was general manager of PN [State Corporation] Aduma Niaga. He has been active in SOKSI [Central Organization of Indonesian Socialist Workers] since 1961 and is now one of its leaders. He became a member of the MPRS [Provisional People's Consultative Council] and later of the DPR, and in 1975 he was appointed director general for supervision of labor relations and worker protection in the Department of Manpower and Transmigration.

The world of law is not foreign to this 1960 graduate of the UI Law Faculty. He said he revised labor regulations and was involved in the drafting of legislation in the DPR. What is truly new for him is the ministerial post.

**Sanyoto Sastrowardoyo, Minister of State for Investment Fund Promotion/Chairman of the BKPM [Capital Investment Coordination Board]**

The optional evening prayers were not performed at the BKPM office on 17 March, for about 100 people were watching television and wanted only to see President Suharto's announcement of the cabinet.

Among those present was Sanyoto Sastrowardoyo, chairman of the BKPM, whose name had been circulating for several days as a possible ministerial candidate. Sanyoto did not have his eyes on the television, for he was bowed over a "leaked" list of new cabinet members, marking the names as they were pronounced by Pak Harto.

He did not have the chance to mark them all, however, because everyone immediately gathered around him to congratulate him when the president had read just a part of the name, "Sanyoto ...." Thus he officially became minister of state for investment promotion/chairman of the BKPM. After everyone was carried away with the joy of the occasion, preacher Satiri Arsjad called on them to bow in a prayer of thanksgiving.

Sanyoto acknowledged that the president had notified him by telephone on 13 March at about 1600 hours. "Frankly, that was the first time I had talked with the president by phone," he told TEMPO. He said the president began by saying the investment sector will be

very important in the future. The president also said that in the next REPELITA [Five-Year Development Plan] the investment sector will be handled by a minister of state. "Then, are you willing," the president asked," Sanyoto related. He admitted that it was hard to reply. After a moment of silence, he imitated President Suharto's statement to the recent MPR. "I consider this a duty and a call to service," Sanyoto said.

For Sanyoto, the sixth development cabinet is truly gratifying. "Besides myself, I have two relatives who are also ministers," he said. He was referring to Minister of Cooperatives Soebijakto—cousin of his wife, R.A. Soesrinah—and Minister of Communications, Post and Telecommunications [as published] Haryanto Dhanutirto—his brother-in-law.

Born in Purwokerto on 31 May 1936, he studied at the ITB (then called the Engineering Faculty of the UI) in 1953. After receiving a scholarship, he continued his studies at Syracuse University in New York, where he graduated as an engineer in 1962. Sanyoto, who has three children and a grandchild, designed the electrical system for the DPR/MPR building and the audio system for the Senayan Auditorium. After working for 20 years in the Department of Industry, in 1987 he was appointed secretary to Minister of UPDN [expansion not given] Ginanjar Kartasasmita. He later became chairman of the BKPM.

**Wardiman Djojonegoro, Minister of Education and Culture**

This is the minister who dared to reply to Pak Harto using notes. When President Suharto telephoned Wardiman Djojonegoro, deputy chairman of the BPPT, to ask him to be minister of education and culture, Wardiman replied by nervously reading the response he had prepared.

"I feel the confidence you have in me is a great honor. I receive this assignment with all humility," Wardiman said to TEMPO, repeating the answer he gave as a student would memorize a drama lesson. Before he could finish reading his notes, Pak Harto interrupted, "I will give you instructions." Wardiman panicked, and the executive secretary of the ICMI continued to read his notes as he clutched the telephone receiver. "I deeply realize that the job entrusted to me is a very serious one ...."

Wardiman, who is now 59, admitted frankly to TEMPO that he had to prepare his reply. "I panic easily," he said. Therefore, having received a hint from Minister Habibie that he should be ready for a telephone call from the president, he said that last Saturday he prepared a written response.

Wardiman, who has four children, never dreamed that he would become a cabinet minister. He was so moved and gratified that he was not clear as to what his concept of education will be. "I will try to do better work," he said.

Wardiman, who has a doctorate in shipbuilding engineering from Delf University in the Netherlands, has a vision for dealing with industrialization and its demands for technology. Therefore, he will orient education to the development of technology, while retaining a basis of national culture. That is the heart of his thinking on the development of human resources. "Human resources are an important part of the GBHN [Broad Outline of State Policy]," said Wardiman, who was Habibie's classmate at the Aachen Technology Institute in Aachen, West Germany. Wardiman was so pleased when he heard his name mentioned by President Suharto on Wednesday night that he invited those present at a ceremony at Sari Pasifik Hotel for presentation of management course certificates from the BPPT and LIPI [Indonesian Science Institute] to join him in a champagne toast.

He has remained single since his wife died in 1987. He does not feel lonely, however, since there are at least four ministers like himself. "Should they marry?" he asked TEMPO. By "single" ministers he meant Abdul Latief, who was divorced last year; Joop Ave; Mrs. Mien Soegandhi, whose husband died last year; and Wardiman himself.

#### **Abdul Latief, Minister of Manpower**

When the mass media predicted that Abdul Latief, 53, would be minister of trade, Latief, the principal director of PT Sarinah Jaya, was perplexed. The interests of his business and those of his job would conflict. Luckily, the president gave him a different post, that of minister of manpower.

Latief, the founder and first general chairman (1972-73) of the Indonesian Association of Young Businessmen (HIPMI), said this a few moments after the sixth development cabinet was announced. "The minister of manpower does not have any connection with business," said Latief, who has four children and is now divorced.

When the cabinet was announced, Abdul Latief was with his colleagues at a gathering for the breaking of the fast at his home, 77 Kalimalang Avenue, East Jakarta. Latief suddenly left the group, spread out his prayer rug and performed a prayer of thanksgiving.

When was he contacted by the president? "After prayers at about 0400 hours on 16 March, I was phoned by the president's adjutant with a message that I should call Pak Harto. I immediately dialed the number he gave. That was the first time I had phoned the president. He offered me a job," the recipient of an economics degree from Krisnadwipayani University told Sri Wahyuni of TEMPO.

In order to concentrate on manpower issues, Latief, who was born in Kampung Baru, Banda Aceh, on 27 April 1940, is prepared to withdraw from business activities. He has provided a replacement to manage Sarinah Jaya.

#### **Lieutenant General Ida Bagus Sudjana, Minister of Mining and Energy**

The general, who was born in Denpasar, Bali, on 5 June 1937, is easy to recognize. If you forget his face, remember his stature. He is the tallest general in the Department of Defense and Security. He is more than 180 centimeters tall, much taller than the average for Indonesians.

Until President Suharto announced the composition of his new cabinet, Sudjana's career was confined to the ABRI sphere. After completing his duties as Commander of KODAM XII/"Tanjung Pura" in 1984, he was appointed assistant for territorial affairs to the KSAD. He was the first AMN graduate to hold a staff position at Army Headquarters. With the rank of major general, he became assistant for sociopolitical affairs to the chief of the Sociopolitical Staff of ABRI and later assistant for territorial affairs to the chief of the General Staff of ABRI. In October 1987, Sudjana was promoted to secretary-general of the Department of Defense and Security.

The day before the announcement of the cabinet, Sudjana met with Ginandjar Kartasasmita to learn more about what he will be doing. Ginandjar is confident that his successor will be able to do the job. "He is a suitable senior officer and capable of doing the work. I have been acquainted with him for a long time. I know him," Ginandjar said.

We could not get Sudjana's comments. Sudjana, who has three children—all of them sons, of whom the oldest is following in his father's steps in the Indonesian Army—disappeared on the morning before the cabinet announcement was made. He left his home on Sisingamangaraja Street in Jakarta with several changes of clothing.

Members of his staff at the Department of Defense and Security say Sudjana is very religious. As a strict Hindu, Sudjana is active in the activities of the Hindu community. He was elected as a member of the Paruman Wulaka (a kind of expert staff) of the PHDI (Parisada Hindu Dharma Indonesia [highest council of the Hindu-Bali religion]) by the PHDI Supreme Council in 1991. Sudjana is the only Balinese who has held a cabinet post during the New Order.

#### **Haryanto Dhanutirto, Minister of Communications**

Before the announcement of the new cabinet, the home of Haryanto Dhanutirto, 54, in the Pondok Indah area was quiet. There was nothing unusual. Only Dit Indradi, his wife, and two household servants were there.

Haryanto apparently had not told anyone that he was to be a minister. He returned home a half hour before the cabinet was announced, and a number of reporters arrived. There were also two BPPT staff members. While awaiting the announcement, the acting deputy for research in basic

science and applications under the BPPT conversed casually. When he was announced as minister of communications, his wife applauded happily.

Haryanto was born in Purwokerto on 14 August 1939, the sixth of eleven children. Haryanto's father was a doctor in Jepara and later moved to Jakarta. When Haryanto was a student at the ITB, he was secretary of the Student Council (1963-64). He graduated from the ITB in 1967 and received a doctorate in medicinal/synthetic chemistry from Montpellier University in France in 1981.

Although his expertise is in pharmacy, Haryanto does not feel out of place in the communications field. "Communications problems are basically problems of management. It is merely a matter of application," he told Siti Nurbaiti of TEMPO.

#### **Tiopan Bernard Silalahi, Minister of State for Administrative Reform**

He actually did not aspire to the military. After completing high school, he chose to study at the ITB, but that lasted only one year. In 1958, because money orders were late coming from his parents in Pematang Siantar, Benny (Silalahi's nickname) applied to the AMN and was accepted.

It turned out that Benny's choice was not wrong. Graduating from the AMN in 1961, and choosing the cavalry branch, his academic performance was outstanding and better than that of his classmates. It was not surprising that his career progressed rapidly. In 1972, he became commander of the 8th Cavalry Battalion of KOSTRAD and a year later was entrusted with the post of commander of the UN Forces Camp in the Middle East. Not long afterwards, Silalahi became assistant for operations to KASDAM [chief of staff of Military Area] XVI/ "Hasanuddin," and after that he became KASDAM IV/ "Diponegoro." Finally (1986), Silalahi was entrusted with the position of assistant for planning and budget (ASRENA) under three KSAD's—Rudini, Try Sutrisno, and Edi Sudradjat. As ASRENA KSAD, Silalahi, who then held the rank of major general, was involved in the streamlining of the ABRI organization, including the simplifying of the KODAM's.

In 1988, Silalahi was chosen as secretary-general of the Department of Mining and Energy. Because his performance in upgrading the administration of the department was outstanding, it had been reported since last year that President Suharto was looking at Silalahi for the job of minister of administrative reform in the sixth development cabinet. Silalahi said, however, that he did not dream that he would be a minister. Therefore, when last week people were preparing to receive telephone calls from Pak Harto, Silalahi had flown to East Timor and East Kalimantan to accompany representatives of President Bill Clinton.

Silalahi, now 54, was not persuaded that he would sit on the sixth development cabinet until the chief of state

phoned him on Saturday of last week to tell him of his new assignment. Pak Harto asked him to oversee human resources and organization in the government and the BUMN's. "There are many people to be managed, which includes their career ladders, so that they will not flee to the private sector," Silalahi said.

Silalahi is married to Boediarti, M.S., a textiles expert who graduated from the University of Texas, and has three children—two daughters and a son.

#### **Mohamad Yogi Suardi Memet, Minister of Home Affairs**

When he was entrusted with the chairmanship of the Regional Delegates Faction at the last MPR General Assembly, there were reports that Yogi was being prepared for the new cabinet. That turned out to be true. When President Suharto announced the composition of the sixth development cabinet, Yogi was declared to be minister of home affairs, replacing Rudini.

Until several hours before the chief of state announced his name on television, Yogi, who was still governor of West Java, admitted that he did not dream of being a minister. "My desire was to successfully complete my term as governor, which still had two years to run," he told Ida Farida, TEMPO correspondent in the Bandung Bureau.

Yogi, 64, has been governor since May 1985, and his term as provincial chief has been extended twice without any opposing voice. Under Yogi's leadership, the Province of West Java has won, among other things, the Parasamya Purna Karya Nugraha award.

Before plunging into government, Yogi had practically never taken off his military uniform since the days of the revolution. After the war for independence, Yogi, who was born in Cirebon, became a staff officer of the "Siliwangi" Territory (now KODAM III). In 1957, he became a company commander in the 323d Battalion at Ciamis. Not long afterward, he was promoted to deputy commander of the 330th Paratroop Battalion. In 1967, he became commander of the Bandung KODIM [Military District Command]. He then became commander of the 17th Airborne Brigade of KOSTRAD and commander of the 15th Infantry Brigade/ "Kujang II." Several years later he was chosen to be PANGDAM [commander of Military Area] III/ "Siliwangi," doubling as commanding general of RPKAD (now KOPASSUS [Special Forces Command]). Finally (1983-85), Lieutenant General Yogi served as commander of Territorial Command II for Java and Madura.

Yogi is married to Emmy Sariamah, who was born in Weleri, Central Java, and has two children and three grandchildren. He is the only minister from the 1945 Generation on the sixth development cabinet.

**Raden Ayu Siti Aminah Sugandhi, Minister of State for Women's Affairs**

For several days prior to the announcement of the sixth development cabinet, the telephone at Mrs. Mien's home did not stop ringing. Sometimes the calls were not answered. "I was tired," she said. The callers generally were asking for confirmation of her appointment as minister of state for women's affairs, and some extended congratulations. Mien's appointment apparently had been leaked prior to the announcement.

Mien did not appear very surprised at the new job. She appeared to realize that as chairwoman of KOWANI (Congress of Indonesian Women) the position of minister of women's affairs was only a step away. "The path leads by way of KOWANI," Mien said. Her two predecessors, the late Mrs. Lasyah Sutanto and Mrs. Sulasikin Moerpratomo, had also been chairwomen of KOWANI.

As minister of women's affairs, Mien seems to be ready with her program, including one on the problem of women workers being sent overseas. "It is not that I am opposed to sending women workers abroad, but, if possible, their numbers should be reduced. There are now many job opportunities at home," she said.

Mien, now 59, was born in Magelang of parents from police and Javanese upper class backgrounds. Her father was a police commissioner. When Mien was 20, she married Sugandhi Kartosubroto, adjutant to President Sukarno. When Sugandhi left active military duty, with a final rank of major general, he managed the MKGR [Mutual Help Association], a community organization supporting GOLKAR. Mien also served as a director.

When Sugandhi died several years ago, Mien took the reins of the MKGR while at the same time serving as a member of the GOLKAR DPP and as chairwoman of KOWANI. From her marriage to Sugandhi, Mien has one daughter, who is married to Brigadier General Soejono, former adjutant to President Suharto.

**Hayono Isman, Minister of State for Youth and Sports**

Hayono had just eaten his predawn meal when his home telephone rang at about 0400 hours last Tuesday morning [16 March]. The call was from the president's adjutant, who asked Hayono, who is general chairman of KOSGORO [Multipurpose Mutual Help Cooperative] Youth, to call a certain number, the number of President Suharto's "hot line."

In the telephone conversation, as related by Hayono to Sujatmoko of TEMPO, Pak Harto asked him to be minister of youth and sports. "With your guidance, I am willing," Hayono told Pak Harto.

Thus, just before the chief of state announced the composition of the sixth development cabinet, close friends and relatives gathered at Hayono's home in the Kalibata DPR Complex in Jakarta. When Pak Harto pronounced the name of Hayono as minister of youth and sports, everyone in the house shouted for joy. His

wife, Poppy Puspitari, covered his cheeks with kisses. "I am very happy. I heard for myself that Pak Harto chose my husband to be MENPORA [minister of youth and sports]," declared Poppy as she wiped tears from her eyes. Hayono, 38, is the youngest member of the new cabinet.

Hayono is the son of the late Mas Isman, founder and prominent member of KOSGORO, a community organization that played a big role in GOLKAR successes in the early 1970's. When his father died, Hayono was entrusted with the job of second chairman of the KOSGORO Headquarters Collective Leadership. It was probably that position that brought Hayono to an FKP [GOLKAR faction] seat in the DPR during the last two terms.

Hayono, who is a director of three companies and a commissioner of three others, including PT Wisma KOSGORO, has three children.

**Tarmizi Taher, Minister of Religion**

When he was appointed to read the prayer at the inauguration of the president at the close of the MPR General Assembly on 11 March, people began to think: This is the minister of religion in the next cabinet. That speculation was on target. Tarmizi Taher, who was born in Padang 56 years ago and likes to be called a "son of Surabaya," was selected by Pak Harto to replace Munawir Sjadzali in the leadership of the department that has frequent dealings with the Islamic community.

Unlike his predecessor, who was a religionist, Taher, who graduated from the Medical Faculty of Airlangga University [UNAIR] in Surabaya in 1964, is known more as a manager and intellectual than as an Islamic scholar. The career of the former chairman of the UNAIR Student Council actually began in the Navy rather than in religion. Nevertheless, Tarmizi is well-versed in religious matters. He reads the Koran fluently, although he reads such books as Naisbitt's *Megatrends*, too. As an Islamic intellectual, Taher is more accustomed to giving lectures to high-level government bodies than to preaching in mosques or prayer houses. Taher is probably one of the few minister of religion who likes sports, such as tennis.

After college, he began his career as physician on a warship in Irian Jaya. He then rose to the position of chief of the Tanjung Pinang Naval Hospital, which led him to study U.S. naval health systems in California and Washington. In 1978, he was promoted to the first echelon of the Navy and later became KAPUSBINTAL ABRI [chief of the ABRI Center for Mental Development]. So far, he is the only two-star medical officer (rear admiral) from the post-1945 generation in the Navy. On 30 June 1987, the clean-shaven Taher, who has friendly ties with reporters, was promoted to the post of secretary-general in the Department of Religion, which he held until becoming minister.

Being a minister was probably Taher's dream ever since junior high school in Jakarta. In the 1950's, his school was behind the Department of Religion on Perwira Street in Central Jakarta. "I often gazed at that building," he recalled. His dream came true when the president's adjutant phoned him in the afternoon of the Saturday before the announcement. "At first I did not believe it and thought someone was kidding me, but it turned out to be true," he said.

"I will continue Pak Munawir's policies for developing the department," he told TEMPO when interviewed at his guest-filled home in the Kebayoran Baru area. His priority will be to increase the number and quality of religion teachers at all levels. "That is the central matter in REPELITA VI," he declared.

## MILITARY

### Profiles of New Army Area Commanders

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[Text] Big changes are occurring in the TNI-AD [Indonesian Army], beginning with the transfer of the post of PANGDAM [commander of Military Area] III/"Siliwangi," from Major General R. Nuriana to Brigadier General Muzani Syukur. That was followed by changes in PANGDAM V/"Brawijaya," PANGDAM IX/"Udayana," PANGDAM I/"Bukit Barisan," and PANGDAM JAYA [Metropolitan Jakarta]. All of the transfers were officiated by Chief of Army Staff General Edi Sudradjat himself. Here are the new military area commanders:

#### Brigadier General Hendro Priyono

Abdullah Mahmud Hendro Priyono is his full name. He was born in Yogyakarta on 7 May 1945 and is well-known in press circles. He added the names "Abdullah Mahmud" after making the pilgrimage to Mecca in 1991. No one who meets Hendro will believe that there is a firmness behind the ease with which he talks with people.

"Who would not be proud of being appointed PANGDAM?" he said laughingly to EDITOR. Hendro knows that the PANGDAM post he fills will not be an easy one, seeing that serious incidents have frequently occurred here. His concept for appointing a BABINSA [expansion unknown] deputy when he was commander of the "Garuda Hitam" Military Resort in Lampung proved to be a strategic one. In doing so, he anticipated a shortage of BABINSA's, which led to the Warsidi Case. "Naturally, we had to do something about the shortage. Any BABINSA officer who reported his villages were secure had to be lying, for how could one BABINSA officer monitor 17 villages?" he asked.

In 1948, Hendro moved to Jakarta with his father, who was a member of the Army of the Republic of Indonesia. Upon completing schooling at Public High School 2 on

Gajah Mada Street in 1963, Hendro tried studies at the Gadjah Mada Dental Faculty. After a year, however, his strong desire to be an RPKAD [Army Commando Regiment] officer prompted him to apply to the AMN [National Military Academy] in Magelang in 1964. After graduating from the AMN in 1967, he was assigned as commander of an RPKAD platoon at Magelang in 1968. In Magelang, he met Tati Mulia, a student at the Gadjah Mada Law School, and they were married in 1970.

He was transferred to Jakarta in 1972 to be Prayuda commander with the rank of first lieutenant. He was then sent to Kalimantan as deputy commander of Karsa Yuda to take part in putting down the PGRS/PARAKU [Sarawak People's Guerrilla Force/North Kalimantan People's Force] uprising. He held that post until 1974, when he became KASI [chief of section] for operations for Karsa Yuda with the rank of captain. In 1980, he received training at the Staff and Command School, Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, U.S.A. In 1981, with the rank of major, he was made commander of the 13th RPKAD Combat Detachment in Jakarta. In 1983, he became deputy assistant for personnel of KOPASANDHA [Special Forces Command], doubling as deputy assistant for operations. In 1984-1985, he was assistant for intelligence of KOPASANDHA under Wismoyo as commanding general.

"With rapid promotions, I have had good luck," he said as he laughed about his jobs. In 1985, with the rank of colonel, he became assistant for intelligence of the Metropolitan Jakarta KODAM [Military Area Command] under the command of PANGDAM Soegito. He then became commander of the "Garuda Hitam" Military Resort in Lampung in 1987. He became director D of the Strategic Intelligence Agency in 1991 and director A in 1992.

He has three children: a daughter, Hetty, 21; Rony, 19; and Diaz, 14. This youngest of the PANGDAM's received intelligence training in Australia in 1970 and once was assigned to the MIO (Malaysian Intelligence Office) in Malaysia.

#### Brigadier General Muzani Syukur

Born in the small town of Muara Labu, West Sumatra, on 29 March 1943, he was appointed and installed as PANGDAM III/"Siliwangi," replacing Major General R. Nuriana, who reportedly will replace Yogie S. Memed as governor of West Java. Muzani finished his education at the Military Academy in 1965. He then took a command training course for a year. His military career began in 1965, when with the rank of second lieutenant he became a platoon commander in the RPKAD 2d Battalion, a post he held until 1969. He was then transferred to Batujajar as a company commander at the Special Forces Training Center (PUSDIKSUS), where he remained for five years, until he was sent to the SUS-LAPA [Officers Advanced Course] in Bandung.

After completing the SUSLAPA, he held the position of chief of Territorial Section 5 of the 17th Airborne

Infantry Brigade until 1975 with the rank of major. He was promoted to deputy commander of the 330th Battalion/"Kujang." In 1976, Muzani, who is the father of four children, receiving training at the ABRI [Indonesian Armed Forces] Staff and Command School. Graduating in 1977, he became assistant for operations for KODAM XV/"Pattimura" with the rank of lieutenant colonel. He was in that post for only four months when he was appointed commander of the 333d Paratroop BS Battalion under KODAM XV.

In 1979, he became chief of the joint training bureau at Army Headquarters. In the years that followed, until 1984, he served as assistant for research and development at the Airborne PUSHANDA [expansion unknown]. After that and until 1988, he was commander of Military Resort 061, Bogor. He then held the post of chief of staff for the 1st KOSTRAD [Army Strategic Command] Division until 1989. At the beginning of 1990, he became commander of the 2d Division of KOSTRAD at Malang. His last position before becoming PANGDAM was as deputy assistant for operations to the chief of Army Staff.

Married to a Priangan girl, Ade Sri Gustina, Muzani has two sons and four daughters. His love for shooting resulted in his being made chairman of the ASEAN Army Rifle Committee in Jakarta in 1992. Although West Java is not strange to Brig. Gen. Muzani, his new post will force him to work harder, particularly with regard to situations and conditions in the West Java community, which has been developing rapidly. "Conditions five years ago, when I was commander of the Bogor Military Resort are certainly very different from what they are now. Therefore, I need to study things related to the development of West Java," he told the press following his installation.

#### **Brigadier Haris Sudarno**

He was championed far in advance by East Java newspapers as the replacement for Major General R. Hartono. Haris, who was born in Pati, Central Java, in mid-1941, is no foreigner to the people of East Java. His two previous positions, that of commander of Military Resort 084/"Bhaskara Jaya" in Surabaya for 15 months and chief of staff for the 2d Infantry Division in Malang for nearly three years, enabled him to become more acquainted with the character of the people.

Graduating from the Military Academy in 1965, he began his career as a platoon commander in the 100th Airborne at Binjai, North Sumatra, in 1966. He then moved to Jakarta in 1974 as an officer in KODAM V, Metropolitan Jakarta. In 1978-1979, he was commander of the 203d Infantry Battalion in the Jakarta Military Area. In 1980, he became commander of the West Java Military District Command, and in 1985 he was promoted to commander of the 1st Infantry Brigade in Jakarta. In 1988, he was appointed commander of the infantry regiment of "Wirabuana" KODAM in Ujungpandang. Upon his return from Ujungpandang, Haris

served as commander of the "Bhaskara Jaya" Military Resort under Military Area V/"Brawijaya" until 1990. His career was further enhanced when in 1991 he was appointed chief of staff of the 2d Infantry Brigade at Singosari, Malang. Finally, he was chief of staff for the Metropolitan Jakarta KODAM prior to taking his new position as PANGDAM V/"Brawijaya."

Other training included the Army Staff and Command School in 1979 and the Combined Staff and Command School in 1987. Married to Ratina, a woman born in Medan, he has one son and two daughters. His calm and religious demeanor makes him fit nicely in East Java. Haris said the challenge that faces him as PANGDAM is how to work with a dynamic community. The people want to progress in every aspect. To anticipate challenges, a leader must always maintain communication with the community. In this way, he can give direction and support and achieve success.

#### **Brigadier General Albertus Pranowo**

When asked which KODAM, besides "Udayana," is the most threatening, he said KODAM I/"Bukit Barisan." The reason for this is its proximity to Aceh, which not long ago was hit by security disturbances. As of 1 April, the post of commander of that area was entrusted to Brig. Gen. Albertus Pranowo, who was born on 20 February 1942.

This 1963 graduate of the AMN previously served as commander of the 2d Infantry Brigade in KODAM IX/"Udayana," assistant for operations to the commander of KOSTRAD, and assistant for territorial affairs of the "Bukit Barisan" KODAM, commander of Military Resort 022 of KODAM I/"Bukit Barisan," commander of Military Resort 022 of KODAM I/"Bukit Barisan," PABAN [assisting officer] V/BINDIK [training supervisor] on the Army Operations Staff, and chief of staff of Military Area XI/"Trihora."

#### **Brigadier General Theo Syafei**

His success in driving away the Lusitania Expresso and capturing FRETILIN [Revolutionary Front for An Independent East Timor] chief Xanana Gusmao made him a topic of discussion some time ago. Quiet and cool-headed, Theo, who was born in Ujungpandang on 30 June 1943, once likened his situation to a house and farmer and the FRETILIN and other terrorists to birds. His principle is clearly like that of a farmer who allows birds to fly freely over his rice paddy but will not allow even one to alight on his rice plants.

Besides proceeding with territorial operations, Theo has also been diligently conducting special operations to clean up terrorist remnants in the city. As a result, the FRETILIN have become increasingly constricted, and some clandestine student organizations affiliated with FRETILIN have disbanded.

He graduated from the AMN in 1965, and in 1970 was made commander of the 121st Company at Special



Forces Center Group I. In 1972, he became KASI 4 at Special Forces Command Group I. Theo is accustomed to serving in the sphere of KODAM IX/"Udayana." In 1975, he was assigned to East Timor. In 1978, he became commander of the 745th Battalion at Los Palos, one of the two elite battalions made up mostly of East Timor natives. He was made deputy assistant for operations in 1980, and two years later he became chief of staff for the 18th Airborne Brigade of KOSTRAD. In 1985, he returned as deputy PANGKOLAKOPS [commander of Operations Executive Command] for East Timor. In 1987, Theo did a territorial apprenticeship as commander of Military Resort 081 at Madiun under the "Brawijaya" KODAM. He then became chief of staff for KODAM II/"Sriwijaya," his last post before becoming the East Timor PANGKOLAKOPS.

## ECONOMIC

### Suharto Names Economic Advisers

93SE0177A Jakarta KOMPAS in Indonesian  
3 Apr 93 pp 1, 11

[Text] Jakarta (KOMPAS)—President Suharto has appointed Prof. Dr. Widjojo Nitisastro and Prof. Dr. Ali Wardhana as economic advisers. These two top economists have the job of presenting recommendations and views on general economic policy to the president and the coordinating minister for economics, finance, and development oversight.

The appointment of these two prominent men as presidential economic advisers was announced to reporters by Minister of State and State Secretary Mardiono at his office Friday afternoon [2 April].

Mardiono explained that the president deemed it necessary to appoint these economic advisers because he believes the handling of the economy in a macro sense must be strengthened and get constant attention.

"At this moment of readiness to enter the takeoff process, the president feels the things that must get serious attention are macroeconomic policies and policies that maintain firm economic stability, stimulate economic growth, and seek even distribution on the basis of economic stability and growth," Mardiono said.

He said further that macroeconomic management is the basis for building the economy. If the basis is not strong, any structure built upon it will have problems.

"We need to note quickly and carefully any problems that arise within the dynamics of national, regional, and international economic development. Besides such careful observation, we naturally need to take appropriate anticipatory steps. We must see to it that international economic developments do not have negative impact on our economy," Mardiono declared.

Because we are part of the international community at a time when international and intercommunity ties are

extremely interconnected, the world economy directly and indirectly affects our national economy, whether we like it or not. "What we can do is to make any economic impact as small as possible. On the other hand, we must quickly and accurately exploit opportunities that occur," Mardiono said.

### New Positions

The presidential economic positions assigned to Prof. Widjojo and Prof. Ali Wardhana are jobs not previously known in Indonesia. These two senior economists have been known more as government advisers who provided input to departments. Prof. Widjojo advised the National Development Planning Board (BAPPENAS), and Prof. Ali Wardhana advised the coordinating minister for economics, finance, and industry.

President Suharto's decision to appoint these two economists as economic advisers is seen by many people as appropriate. Former Minister of Mining Prof. Mohammad Sadli, who was contacted Friday, said he welcomed the president's decision.

"Frankly, this decision is very encouraging, because these two people have had experience in difficult things. They will be very useful in resolving problems that may arise, such as an overheated economy," Sadli stated.

Although this development cabinet is oriented to industrialization, macroeconomic issues such as inflation and balance of payments must get attention, Sadli said. Japan and Germany, which are always held as models of industrialization, give very careful attention to these matters.

"Inflation in Japan and Germany is the lowest in the world. If we should forget macroeconomic issues and concentrate solely on industrialization, the result will not be conditions like those in Japan or Germany, but like those in Brazil or Mexico," Sadli declared. "I hope that the presence of these two leading men will spare us from what Brazil and Mexico have experienced."

### Guarding Credibility

Besides providing oversight of macroeconomic issues, these two senior economists will, in Sadli's opinion, be very useful in guarding Indonesia's credibility in the eyes of foreign creditors. The World Bank, the Consultative Group for Indonesia (CGI), Germany, and the United States will clearly be more confident because of the presence of Prof. Widjojo and Prof. Ali Wardhana behind the cabinet.

"Prior to CGI meetings, Prof. Widjojo and Prof. Ali Wardhana usually prepared everything needed for the meetings. Pak ["Father," a term of respect] Ginandjar [Ginandjar Kartasasmita] as BAPPENAS chairman will naturally receive good support because of the presence of these two top people," Sadli said.

Dr. Pande Radja Silalahi, economist at Parahyangan University, who was reached in Bandung, agreed that the



presence of the two prominent economists will be very beneficial in protecting international ties. Their influence will at least cause people on the international scene to maintain their confidence in Indonesia.

"This decision demonstrates President Suharto's ability to integrate a cabinet dominated by technologists with advisers possessing an economic background," Pande stated.

Former Minister of Finance Frans Seda sees the offices given to Prof. Widjojo and Prof. Ali Wardhana as evidence of a new emphasis. Being presidential economic advisers means they have direct access to the president.

Seda evaluates this decision as a sign that President Suharto is continuing to give attention to macroeconomics. The appointment of these two experienced economists means that the economic policies that have been followed up to now will continue.

**Government Plans To Increase Revenue**

93SE0176A Vientiane VIENTIANE THOULAKIT-SANGKHOM in Lao 29 Mar 93 p 1

[Unattributed report: "The Government Has a Plan To Increase Revenue to 13 percent"]

[Text] For the 1992-1993 budget year the government has a plan to increase its revenue at the national level from 10 percent of social production to 13 percent. It is expected that this will increase to 14 or 15 percent by 1995.

To reach this goal the government has developed the following policies:

1. To collect a land tax instead of an agricultural tax (this is being developed and will be put into effect as law soon).
2. To issue a decree concerning the registration and stamping of official documents or documents which the people wish the government to certify, such as: sales contracts, various agreements, orders...)
3. To collect import duties on all presently exempt goods of at least 3 to 4 percent with the exception of goods covered by treaties with other countries as specified by government decree and guaranteed by the investment law. Therefore all raw materials imported for the production of exports must pay an import duty. The duties are to be paid when the goods are completed and exported.

4. To set realistic prices for the purpose of taxation and abolish the intermediate prices now used.
5. Customs duties will be continued, and research will be done to determine the appropriate rate.
6. To increase the tax rate for fuel oil, alcohol, beer, syrup and tobacco.
7. To change the selling of timber to a centralized system, and to divide clearly and appropriately the responsibilities and benefits between central authority and the localities.
8. To change the ownership of state enterprises according to the new system.
9. The government has issued decree No. 04/NY of 29 January 1993 concerning collection of profit taxes of at least 1.5 percent from enterprises which are not registered.

In order to prepare for future years the Ministry of Finance and other involved ministries will conduct research and improve the rate schedule for import duties in order to increase revenues and reform the economy. They will compile a law code for taxation and duties to be recommended for passage in mid 1993. They will also conduct research to make a unified listing of all goods according to international principles. And they will research whether to increase fees or collect new fees from those using the highways in order to build up funds to maintain and repair the highways.

**POLITICAL**

**Ban on Chinese Who Renounced Citizenship Lifted**  
93P30052A

[Editorial Report] Kaula Lumpur BERITA HARIAN in Malay on 15 May reports that the Malaysian cabinet has lifted the ban on visits by Chinese nationals who

renounced their Malaysian citizenship during the 1948-1960 period and returned to China. These Chinese nationals now only need to have their friends and relatives in Malaysia become their sponsors in obtaining "social visits passes." Health Minister Datuk Lee Kim Sai, who announced the decision, said that this is in accordance with the government's desire "to adopt an open door policy toward China." The minister also said Malaysia is "receptive toward investments by China's state-owned companies as well as private investors."

**Country Becoming Software Piracy Center**  
**93P30054A**

[Editorial Report] Kuala Lumpur BERITA HARIAN in Malay on 24 April, page 3 carries an unidentified staff reporter's article saying that Singapore is becoming a center for software piracy and is "well-positioned" to be a distribution base. The situation is of concern because of the speed with which the pirates work. A representative for Business Software Alliance (BSA), a U.S.-based organization to combat software piracy, said Singapore is a "lucrative" base for pirates because of "lack of enforcement." In a recent raid by BSA and Singapore police at two retail outlets, 300 manuals and 450 diskettes were seized. Among these were manuals for

Microsoft MS-DOS 6.0 released in the United States on 1 April, the paper reports. The pirated version of MS-DOS 6.0 has been selling since 8 April, according to Microsoft's Southeast Asia general manager and chairman of the local BSA chapter Peter Wong.

The BERITA HARIAN article further reports that perception of software piracy differs based on whether it is viewed from the American or Singapore angle. Singapore feels that piracy is under control because fewer people are doing it "blatantly." The article also mentioned that past raids have only resulted in driving the pirates underground, where big syndicates are capable of reproducing manuals hundreds of pages long.

## POLITICAL

### Princess' Political Role; Impact on Monarchy

93SE0173A Bangkok KHAO PHISET in Thai  
2-8 Apr 93 pp 16-20

[Interview with Queen's Secretary Khun Ying Manatsanit Wanikkun and 'Confident' Thongthong Chantharangsu by Piyanat Worasiri and Uaiphon Taechutrakun; place and date not given]

[Excerpts] On the birthday of Princess Sirinthon, Manatsanit Wanikkun, who has served the princess for many years, graciously granted KHAO PHISET a special interview on this happy occasion. We also interviewed Thongthong Chantharangsu, a close confident, in order to find out about her wonderful qualities and discuss the important events that occurred in May. The princess was very worried about the Thai people even though she was then living in a far-away country. [passage omitted]

[Piyanat/Uaiphon] Besides going on television early in the morning, did the princess play any other role during the May crisis that the Thai people may not be aware of?

[Manatsanit] At that time, she was not living in Thailand but in France. She had already talked about something like that happening. Actually, if things had been confined to Thailand, it wouldn't have been so bad. But the news that reached the outside world greatly tarnished Thailand's image. Everyone has the right to protest. But for the long term, that has had economic, political, and other effects. Thailand is viewed as a barbaric country. Tourists don't want to come here. Tourism has declined greatly, Thai Airways International has lost money, many people have canceled, and the hotels are empty. That affected many things. That is the only time that she has ever appeared on television. That was in France. She made a statement, saying that other countries would blow this way out of proportion and think that Thailand is not safe. The matter was blown out of proportion. But when she made her statement, people agreed with her, that is, how could officials have ordered that? Thais were somewhat relieved. Those living far away had no way of knowing the real facts. [passage omitted]

[KHAO PHISET] During the past year, there have been changes that have affected foreign monarchies, such as the monarchies in Malaysia and England. Have you followed the situation in those places, and has the princess ever said anything about this?

[Manatsanit] We have never discussed other monarchies. We live far away and really don't know what is going on. We don't know how much of what is said is true and how much is just rumor. But if a person is loyal to his monarch, how could he write such things? I have criticized those who have written such things. Perhaps it's because Thai traditions don't permit us to do that. I don't understand. If someone is dissatisfied, he should leave and do something else. I don't see why they have to write exposes like that. I don't think that people should

be writing things like that. But people today are different from people in the past. Another thing is that Thais are kindhearted and gentle. I don't think that Thais would do such a thing. But those are foreigners. And I don't know if things will change, because today, money is king. People want money and so they don't care who they hurt. We have wonderful traditions and customs. We don't think about receiving favors. Maybe it's because we have a very kind king. We don't know what their monarchs are like. We live far away. We don't know what the truth is. It would be wrong for us to criticize them.

There is no possibility of that affecting our monarchy, because the Thai people know what the royal family is like. I am speaking about all members of the royal family. The Thai people love their monarchy more than do people in other countries. This is because the members of our royal family work harder than the members of foreign monarchies. In my view, those people don't do very much. Perhaps their people are not as poor as ours. Foreigners are surprised by the work that they do. Common people have an easier life. If we want to do something, we can go ahead and do it whenever we want to. The princess doesn't complain. She has to attend three to four functions a day. She may go to Ratburi and then travel to Saraburi. Many of us wonder why she keeps such a hectic schedule. But I don't know what can be done.

[KHAO PHISET] Most people have great admiration for the princess and often make comparisons. Do you think that that is proper?

[Manatsanit] All of us have our own individual life to lead. Our paths aren't the same. Each member of the royal family has his or her own individual qualities. Princess Chulaphon, for example, is involved in AIDS work and the Chulaphon Development Village. That is work that is benefiting the people. People can't all do the same thing. They have to do different things. But they are helping, too. They all have different dispositions. You can't expect them to be involved in the same things. Stop and think about this. I am speaking without bias. They are good in different ways. Why do they have to be the same? They can't be the same. Each is good in his or her own way. And it's good that they are, because that means that each can help the people in his or her own way. People have different problems. You can't say that one member of the royal family is superior to another. Time will show that each one is working for the benefit of the people. You can't make comparisons.

Brothers and sisters, for example, are different. If something happens and they have to make a decision, that is what will show what they are really like. There is no way for people to be the same. And they may be good in different ways. Just because one person is good, it doesn't mean that another person isn't good. Sometimes people talk too much, and we don't know what is true.

[KHAO PHISET] It seems that most Thai people feel that the princess represents the stability of the monarchy

in the future. Is that your feeling, and do you have anything you would like to add?

[Manatsanit] I have never heard that before. But I have heard that people admire and love her. That is very pleasing. It would be very strange if people did not admire and love her, because she works very hard.

[KHAO PHISET] During the time that the National Peacekeeping Council was in power, that section of the constitution concerning the monarchy and succession to the throne was revised. That is, a princess can now succeed to the throne, too. That generated much comment and had some negative effects. That part of the constitution was changed without consulting the monarchy, isn't that right? What was their purpose in changing the constitution?

[Manatsanit] I heard about that. They revised the law once before. We are not really interested in that, because I don't think that the princess is really interested in gaining a higher position. In her present position, she already has too much to do. (laughs) She doesn't dream of becoming this or that. They love each other. The princess has great respect for the prince. When they meet each other, the princess always pays obeisance to him. They hug each other. They have great affection for each other. It seems that those who say those things want to drive a wedge between them or something. She has never dreamed of gaining a higher position. (emphasizing her words) I have seen this personally. The princess is not a devious person. She really loves the others. They have grown up together. They have loved each other since they were little children. Some people just like to talk and ruin things. They don't understand. The princess has not said anything to anyone about this. We are like her servants and wouldn't dare presume to ask her about this. She has never said anything about this. She loves her brother. They get along well. She is already very busy. I don't see how she could do any more. She has no desire to rise to a higher position. She has always been a good sister. She is a very kind person who loves her brother and sisters. People just like to talk. Men and women are gentle in different ways. People may think that the princess is gentle and so they may admire her more. I don't understand how people can say those things in view of the fact that they have always had a very loving relationship. People talk too much. They shouldn't say things that could cause divisions. They have a very good relationship. I don't understand. They help each other constantly for the happiness and well-being of the people. The princess wants to help people. She does everything asked of her and speaks plainly. People are born into high positions in order to help those who are less fortunate. That is her view. Thus, the members of the royal family all help each other.

[KHAO PHISET] The princess is now 38 years old. Would it be correct to say that she is no longer interested in having a family of her own?

[Manatsanit] She founded the Khan Thong Ecological Association. (laughs) She is a happy person, but she is not interested in having her own family. She has dedicated her life to the Thai people and wants to help children and other people. Whenever someone says they are getting married, she says, "You mean you are leaving the Khan Thong Ecological Association!" (laughs)

[KHAO PHISET] What does the princess do in her spare time?

[Manatsanit] She likes to draw and write and gives the proceeds from the sales of her works to the Pra Thep Rattanaarat Suda Foundation so that children from poor families can attend school.

**Professor Thongthong Chantharangsul [passage omitted]**

### **The Princess and the May Crisis**

Concerning the events of that period, Professor Thongthong said:

"A friend of mine in England told me that the princess was very concerned about the situation in Thailand and that she tried to monitor what was happening here."

When we asked him his views about the role of the monarchy during that period, he said:

"Actually, in a democracy with the king at the head, the king rules but does not govern. That is, he is free of political responsibilities and refrains from becoming involved in the decision-making process as much as possible. It's best if he can stay out of that entirely. As it is said, the 'king can do no wrong.' Others can carry out things on his behalf. But there have been at least two crises in Thailand, and no one knew how to solve them. One was the crisis in October 1973, and the other was the crisis in May 1992. It's clear that the monarchy helped to end those crises and restore peace in the country. But even so, no one wants anything like that to happen again. No one wants the king to have to step in and save the situation every year or every 15 years. I think that each of us must take steps to ensure that such things don't happen again. If that supreme power has to be used frequently to handle various matters, some day, it will be necessary to use that power repeatedly. And it may not be possible to achieve the results that everyone expects. That could be harmful in many ways. Thus, in my view, if the country faces a great crisis and there is no other way out, we must look to the king. But each of us has a duty to ensure that such things do not happen very often."

## **ECONOMIC**

### **Thai Recording Chief, Sources on IPR Problems**

93SE0174A Bangkok LAK THAI in Thai  
3-9 Apr 93 p 25

[Unattributed report: "Unmasking Three Companies With Copyrights, the Institute Wants the Government To Break the Monopoly"]

[Text] The problem of the production of illegal tapes and videos is still widespread. It was brought about by the monopoly held by three large companies, including EMI, CBS, and WEA. These companies have a monopoly on the copyrights, and the Thai Music Tape Institute has not been able to arbitrate an expansion of copyright ownership. The only thing left to do is for the government to get involved and deal with the problem in a proper manner. It could be a mediator in setting up a center for distributing the copyrights for foreign music tapes so that there could be free competition without the monopoly which has limited opportunities for others involved. And new producers would be able to produce music tapes legally and distribute them broadly.

Mr. Charoenchai Wangarayatham, the head of the Thai Music Tape and Record Institute said that since the United States and the EC had joined forces against Thailand for its regular violation of copyrights, they had begun to demand that Thailand protect the copyrights for music tapes and records. They have not been successful. The Music Tape and Record Institute has held discussions with the International Federation of Recording Artists (IFPI) since 1991 and has insisted on cooperating to produce legal tapes. In addition, it has recommended that the IFPI and the Department for Intellectual Property hold talks with the owners of the copyrights so that rights could be given to producers in Thailand. The institute would be prepared to clear the illegal tapes from the market within eight months. These tapes are now produced widely and are worth billions of baht. The institute has not received a reply from the IFPI.

A source said further that as long as there was a monopoly on the copyrights for music tapes, the foreign tapes would remain expensive. If the government were able to correct this problem by setting up a center for distributing the copyrights for the foreign music tapes, it would be beneficial for the consumers, who are generally young people and students. This would also provide an opportunity for tapes to be produced legally, and the price would fall to a level equivalent to that of Thai music tapes. If an agreement could be reached, the illegal tapes and the counterfeit tapes would certainly be gone from the market within three months.

A source from a company with a copyright monopoly said that it would be difficult for the institute to have the government set up a center for distributing foreign music copyrights to Thai producers. The companies with the monopoly said that the institute was making these recommendations with the goal of making more profit than it should. The acquiring of rights for production and lyrics required direct communication with the owners in order to bid for those rights each year. The reason for the past problems was that they did not want to make very

high bids when this was not necessary, claiming that they did not know the owners of the copyrights. And so this recommendation was not possible because the two sides disagreed over the profits. In addition when a new music tape came out, the master was copied and [the copies] were sold quickly. The two sides still disagreed about the recommendation and were not able to put it into effect.

Thailand was still considered to be a principal copier of tapes which violated copyrights regularly. This affected Thai music tapes which were not promoted commercially as foreign tapes were. Even if Thailand were able to export in the future, its music would not be respected because those in other countries would not be willing to be representatives for it or to acquire the copyrights. This is because Thailand was still not able to operate according to the law.

A source in the Department of Intellectual Property expressed the view concerning copyrights for music tapes that it would be difficult to have the department become a copyright center or for it to organize a center to collect copyrights for distribution to producers because the department was a government unit which had no role in or authority to conduct talks in this matter. But it would be able to make a list of names of copyright holders to pass on.

It was similar for video tapes. In the past those who operated according to the law were hard pressed. Many were forced out of business, and now some have joined together to promote the video trade. They have been able to conduct business correctly and have set up Right Pictures Ltd. with operating capital of more than 150 million baht. More than 80 percent of this has been used to purchase the rights to distribute pictures from large companies involved in Thai movies, including Sahamongkhon Films Ltd., Five Star Productions Ltd., Nonthanan Entertainment Ltd., Apex Ltd., Thai Entertainment Ltd., Klodenthao Films Ltd., and Kantana Productions Ltd. For this reason the Right Pictures Company is probably the company which can clean out the illegal movie business because it is a group formed to operate legally in production, sales and in bargaining on prices. In particular the centers for the renting and distribution of video tapes will be able to conduct business with confidence and without being afraid as in the past.

The persistent challenge presented by the illegal video and music tapes both domestic and foreign to all government units has not been taken seriously. These tapes are worth billions of baht. The losses in taxes must be reduced because funds are needed for officials to regulate the industry. For this reason it is worth following the progress of those pressuring for the setting up of a center for distributing copyrights in the near future.